

THE Organized FARMER

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Jr. F.U.A. Bulletin

JUNIOR FARM LEADER OF THE YEAR CONTEST

For many years, the Junior F.U.A. has sponsored a Queen Contest. The Junior queen was chosen from contestants nominated by various locals.

Interest in this event has been falling off to some extent, and the Junior Board at their last meeting decided to replace the Queen contest, with a new venture, to be known as "Junior Farm Leader of the year" contest.

This contest will be open to young men and women between 18 and 27 years of age, who are members of the FUA, FWUA or Jr. FUA. Members of the Provincial Boards are eligible.

Each local may submit one entry and must sponsor their candidate to the Junior annual meeting at Gold Eye Lake, July 2 and 3, where the contestants will be judged. Applicants should be active in community affairs, be good speakers, and have general farm knowledge and knowledge of current events.

The winner will receive a trophy, \$25.00 in cash, and a scholarship to Western Co-op College or the Leadership Techniques Course at Banff; or a trip to the Montana Farmers Union Jr. Camp, (whichever he or she chooses). The two runner ups will each receive a scholarship.

Locals are urged to select a young person from their local to take part in this contest. They will have the opportunity to attend the Junior Annual Meeting at the camp and also have a chance to win one of the awards. There is no ticket sale connected with this competition. Lets have your entry as soon as possible.

Judging will be done on the following basis:

1. Ability to speak — each candidate to speak 3 minutes.
2. Participation in organizations.
3. General farm knowledge and knowledge of current events.
4. Personality and attitude.
5. Knowledge of farm and co-operative organizations.

Packers Suffering On World Markets

Elmer T. Banting of the Food Products Branch of the Federal Department of Industry says Canadian meat packers are losing out on world markets. He says they will continue to do so until they realize the opportunities they are losing. Mr. Banting was speaking to delegates at the annual meeting of the Meat Packers Council of Canada, in Windsor recently.

Mr. Banting said surveys show Canada's share of the world market dropping at an alarming rate. Not only that, imports of meat products into Canada are rising. According to Mr. Banting, these imports are up 150 per cent since 1953. He said we import \$50,000,000 worth of meat in 1962. During the first 9 months of 1963 alone, our importing of pork jumped \$12,000,000.

What are the solutions? "Before we can meet world competition we must meet the competition in our domestic market." Mr. Banting stated. This applies to processors, packers, and producers, Mr. Banting said.

Manitoba Tobacco

Manitoba Department of Agriculture tests indicate that several varieties of tobacco can be grown successfully in that province.

This conclusion was reached after four years of tests. About 30 varieties were tried. Some of the tobacco grown in the test plots equals Ontario's best for quality.

However, there are risks involved in growing tobacco in Manitoba. The prospect of making extra money, may, in farmers minds, be overshadowed by the uncertainty about adequate growing weather, so important in tobacco growing.

IN RECOGNITION: Delegates at the F.U.A. Convention in Calgary last December honored this well known couple for their great efforts and achievements on behalf of farm organizations through the years. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Young of Millet were given a standing ovation by the delegates. A television set was presented to them on behalf of the convention. Mr. Young served as President of the F.U.A. from 1950 to 1955.

ENTRY FORM

Junior Farm Leader of the Year

Deadline for returning applications to Central Office June 10, 1964.

Name _____ Address _____
Local _____ Age _____
Marital status _____ Years lived on farm _____
Member of the F.U.A. since _____ Father's name _____
Community activities _____

Sports you participate in _____

Letter of recommendation from minister or teacher must accompany this entry.

Secretary of sponsoring local _____ Address _____

SOME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Concerning a proposed hog marketing board in Alberta, by Ed Nelson, co-ordinator of the farm organization education program.

Why do farmers need a Central Selling Agency to sell hogs?

Answer: The market for Alberta hogs is dependent on the demand, or requirements of the packing industry. Because the packing industry is highly competitive, each plant will, and often does, take steps to improve its competitive

position. In the report of the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission of the Department of Justice, Ottawa, "Concerning the Meat Packing Industry and the Acquisition of Wilsil Limited and Calgary Packers Ltd. by Canada Packers Ltd.," the following points were documented and support the need for all marketing to be based on open market selling to the highest bidder.

1. Under today's marketing system, Canada Packers can exert at least some short-term control over the market.
2. Competition among packers for livestock is not always expressed in the form of higher prices.
3. Employees of Canada Packers have been known to discuss bidding and buying policies with employees of other competing packers.
4. Canada Packers, in apparent concert with other packers, have been known to deliberately hand over livestock already in its possession to small packers.
5. More than anything else, packers apparently control or influence the livestock market with the volume of livestock which they get delivered direct to their plants — livestock that by-passes the open market.

What is a Hog Marketing Board?

Answer: In Alberta, a board would be seven men, chosen through democratic process by 32,000 hog producers, who would be responsible for selling all the hogs produced in Alberta.

How would they sell?

Answer: They would zone the province into areas for the purpose of establishing economical gathering yards. As farmers deliver hogs to the gathering yards, the manager would arrange to sell the hogs, using the latest and best known techniques in public auction selling.

Will a Marketing Board increase the cost of selling hogs?

Answer: It should reduce the cost of selling. For example: there are presently many buying stations supported by the various processing

plants. The saving represented by eliminating these unnecessary operations should reflect in higher prices to the producers.

1. **Collective Marketing** makes it possible for the farmer, however small he may be, to have a measure of bargaining power in the market place.

A Marketing Board established now in Alberta, would give some 32,000 farmers, still in the hog business, a chance to decide whether they are going to be in the business ten years from now.

If the present trend toward vertical integration continues, the market may disappear to those farmers without contracts.

A marketing board would be able to keep the market open, because its job would be to sell all the products, no matter who raises it. The one factor which would determine whether or not a farmer cares to raise hogs, would be the price the hogs would bring. This would be determined by the law of supply and demand.

2. **Cost.** Some six or seven thousand hog producers out of 32,000 now pay for that portion of Central Market Cost attributable to hogs. It costs them about 55c per hog. In Ontario where all producers share in the market cost they pay 35c per hog. This pays for operation of yards, the selling organization, grants to local associations to promote quality and give market information.

Packer buyers are in business to earn money on the capital invested in plant. It is important to them that farmers produce hogs but it is not important to them who that farmer is. Therefore, if they can get all the hogs they need from one large producer, they are not going to bid on small lots.

A hog marketing board, because it is concerned only with selling hogs, will be able to plan and carry out programs of quality improvement and sales promotion.

With a board having direct control of all assembly agencies, it will be in a better position to spot careless handlers and truckers, and take any action necessary to reduce handling loss to a minimum.

A Hog Marketing Board will not:

1. Control production or set quotas.
2. Dictate time or place of sale.

In the interest of efficient marketing (Continued on page 2)

FARMERS UNION OF ALBERTA

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What Can We Do?

By John Liss

This paper was presented by John Liss of Sangudo at a seminar on problems posed to Alberta society by the plight of many Canadian Indians presently forced to live on the fringes of the larger community. The seminar was sponsored by the Sangudo United Church Ladies Aid. Mr. Liss' paper may serve as a basis of discussion at local meetings.

During the last 25 years, Canadian society on the whole has progressed and prospered to a greater degree than for a half century before, except the Indian population living on reserves.

Specifically we will confine our discussion to the Indian question on the Lac Ste. Anne reservation officially known as the Alexis Indian Reserve.

Whatever is true in regard to this reserve is generally true in other reserves throughout the province. These people originally were self-supporting through hunting, fishing and trapping, supplementing their income by working in lumber camps and on the farms during the harvest.

Nowadays hunting is restricted and very little is derived from trapping. Use of labor saving machinery in the lumber industry and on the farms has curtailed the demand for these seasonal jobs upon which the Indians depended. Health clinics and medical aid has improved physical well-being of the Indians with the resulting great increase in population on the reserve.

With outside income restricted and curtailed the Indian family must depend on the Family Allowance, Welfare and some allotment from the Band fund which is accumulated from the sale of gravel and land for roads.

Trapped in this situation the Indian has become apathetic and bewildered.

Now the problem is what can it wasn't shown in the article, the total from the car raffle was \$17,666.

Remember to support the Jr. FUA Educational Fund when you get a chance.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS...

(Continued from page 1)

keting, the number of delivery points may be limited. A Board could average prices for any given time, either a day or a week, so that all producers selling in that time would get like payments, based on quality.

Every producer would get equal treatment. No special deals or under the table payments. Farmers would not compete for a share of the market but could concentrate on competing in producing quality and more efficient production.

What would the Board do in case there was a surplus?

Answer: The Management would be in contact with all markets at all times, and would stand ready at all times to utilize any market available to them. However, if substantial surplus did develop, prices would go down. Marketing Boards will not change the law of supply and demand but will make it work to the greatest degree.

Why is it necessary to make Board Marketing compulsory?

Answer: Let us suppose some large chain-store operation wanted to by-pass the board, and offered a few large producers a good price to ship hogs out of the province. This would have the effect of reducing competition in the market place and negate the effort of the board. Thus the need for control.

The statement is often made that the method used to gather hogs will result in loss to producers by way of shrink and rough handling. Is this true?

Answer: Processors maintain that little or no real carcass shrink occurs within a 36-hour period. There would be little or no excuse for any hogs not reaching slaughtering terminals well within that time. Damage from rough handling occurs now.

Under a hog marketing board, rough handling might rather be reduced. The record of the Alberta Livestock Co-op has been very good in this respect. Board operations would be similar.

we white citizens of this community do to help our native citizens gain their rightful place in Canadian society and become active, self-supporting, productive individuals? What must be done to tap the great potentiality of resourcefulness and energies of these people? And further, what must we expect the governments both federal and provincial do to solve this problem, and of course what can we expect of the Indian himself?

It is true that during the last few years a fine three-roomed

school has been built on the reserve. A number of attractive cottages have been built and others are in the process of construction. Young men have been encouraged to take short courses in motor mechanics. A women's sewing club has been organized and there is a fine baseball club.

All of these are to the good but this is not the root of the problem. The main problem is "How to integrate the Indian into Canadian society with full privileges, and opportunities?" How is this to be done?

BABEY MEETS STOCKMEN

Speaking to delegates at the annual meeting of the Western Stock Growers in Calgary on February 4, Paul Babe, president of the F.U.A., said commodity groups are essential for the well being of the agricultural industry.

"I do not for one moment suggest that a general farm organization like the Farmers' Union could serve all the needs of a special group, such as the Western Stock Growers," said Mr. Babe. "My feeling is that a strong commodity group organization can serve its members very well, so long as it does not lose sight of the part it plays in a total rural economy . . . because any gains made by a particular group may bring about a decrease to another section of agriculture."

"However," Mr. Babe continued, "if farm organizations work together, they can make an overall gain for agriculture, and every group would benefit. The well being of rural people will in the future depend very much on the degree of co-operation and understanding between all groups of

producers. On the basis of this understanding, a sound agricultural policy for Canada can be formed."

Mr. Babe outlined the FUA's reasons for driving for a hog marketing board in Alberta at this time. He said that the principle involved was simply whether or not he, as a hog producer, could do a better job of marketing acting as an individual, or by joining with fellow producers to set up a single selling agency.

"At one time, said Mr. Babe, 68 per cent of our hogs were sold through public markets. Today that figure is 20 per cent. Using legislation through a marketing board would be one way of moving all the hog production through the public market, with price the only factor deciding who will buy the hogs."

CO-OPERATIVES EVERYWHERE CAMPAIGN FOR FUNDS — 1964

1. PURPOSE

To obtain \$120,000 for CO-OPERATIVES EVERYWHERE projects in 1964.

2. METHOD

- To encourage the largest possible number of members and employees of co-operatives and interested organizations to contribute \$5.00 each to Co-operatives Everywhere.
- To invite co-operatives to make separate contributions, on a modest scale based on, say, 10c per member, or \$1.00 per \$10,000 turnover in consumer co-operatives, and \$1.00 per \$25,000 turnover in marketing co-operatives.
- In Alberta to invite F.U.A. locals to contribute.

3. DATE—March 7-17, 1964 is Co-Ever campaign week.

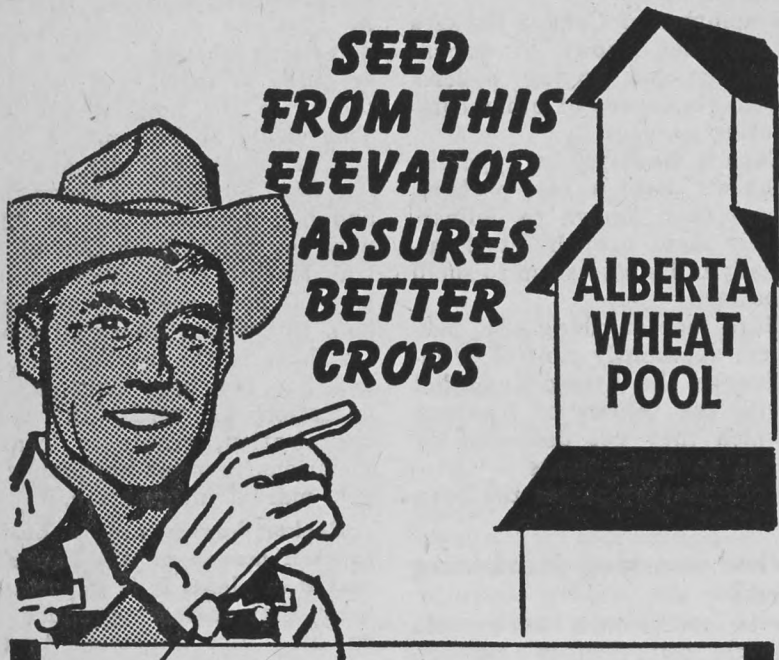
4. WHAT YOU CAN DO:

- Make a personal contribution.
- Encourage your local to form a small "campaign committee" of about five interested members and employees.
- Encourage your fellow-members to contribute.

FIRST PRIORITY — The 20 Eskimo co-operatives in the Arctic need careful guidance. CO-EVER will work with government departments to make certain that they receive it.

SECOND PRIORITY—As a pilot project, CO-EVER will proceed to implement some of the recommendations in the Fowler-Phalen report on the Great Slave Lake area by stationing a project officer in that locality in collaboration with the Northwest Territories Council.

THIRD PRIORITY — CO-EVER will initiate its program in the British West Indies just as soon as funds are available. An officer will be stationed there as catalyst and co-ordinator. We see it as a three-way program: Local Governments — CO-OPERATIVES EVERYWHERE — and Foreign Aid Office.



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ALBERTA WHEAT POOL Farmer-Owned Co-operative

ROSENTHAL COMMUNITY CENTRE

One of the oldest land marks in the community South of Stony Plain is the old Rosenthal School-

LOCAL MEETINGS

This is the first in a new series intended to give the highlights of local meetings. This column will appear in the Organized Farmer in the months to come. We will try to mention as many locals as possible, to keep our members up to date on what other members are up to. Please keep information on local activities coming in to Head Office.

F.W.U.A. MEETINGS

Hope Valley FWUA, 718 — met February 12. They decided each member should bring clippings collected during the month to meetings, to add interest and discussion.

Imperial, 621 — met February 6 with 8 members, one visitor. They heard a report of \$39.75 surplus from the last telephone whist tournament. FWUA spoons were presented to retiring president Mrs. Olga Stienwand, Secretary Mrs. Berezan, perfect attendance Mrs. Lena Wasyleski and Mrs. Ann Smook.

Carstairs, 1006 — met February 11. \$30.00 was donated for prizes at the District Bonspiel. Dr. Keyes is to be invited to speak to the local on "What is a Health Unit?"

Three Hills, 1018 — met at the home of Mrs. Ben Jasman February 11 with 11 members, 3 visitors. Plans for Kneehill Sub-district Convention were made. A donation will be made to the Three Hills 4-H Sewing Club.

Utopia, 1210 — met February 11 with 15 members, 1 visitor. \$5.00 was ear-marked for Irene Parlyb Scholarship Fund. County Convention will be held April 6. D.H.E. invited to future meeting.

Battle River, 701 — met February 11 at the home of Mrs. Wakefield. Mrs. Belik gave her report on Calgary Convention. A donation was made to the Gold Eye Camp.

Sydenham-Gerald, 710 — held February 6 at home of Mrs. Margaret Bayham, meet was attended by 11 members and 5 visitors. Local is to provide numbers for Gerald FUA Hockey Club. Several donations were made, to the Sub-district, the Polio Fund, the Battle Lake Historical Society, and the Consumers Association.

Hillside, 906 — met in the home of Mrs. Wm. Marr; heard a report on Arnold Platt's presentation to Calgary Convention on farm organization by Mrs. Jenne Thompson. Mrs. J. Marr gave a report on the FUA-FWUA Sub-district Convention held February 4.

Marwayne, 716 — met with 31 members January 27 at the home of Mrs. H. S. Hutchinson. A committee was set up to revise the Community Scrap Book. This will be headed by Mrs. H. Tupper. Annual Family Curling Day was held February 8. Each curler paid 50c for the day. The eats were free.

Fleet FWUA, 804 — seven members, 1 visitor met at the home of Mrs. John Annett. The local decided to cater at the County meeting February 15, and the R.E.A. meeting February 21.

F.U.A. MEETINGS

Beaverdam, 408 — Annual

house. First built in 1909, the structure still serves the people of the district.

Right now, it is home to the Rosenthal FUA, 532. The day the local's sign (in accompanying picture) was placed on the old school building, a crew of volunteers continued putting finishing touches on the work of converting it into a community hall. Since the local obtained the building, the members have installed an oil burning heater, tables and benches, windows and new doors. Future plans call for a new floor.

When the hall was acquired from the Stony Plain School Division, all the windows had been broken out. All the work and materials which have so far gone into the hall have been donated, or paid for by the local.

This is just one more example of the kind of projects which FUA and FWUA locals all over the province are engaged in. In the opinion of Walter Mandick, Editor and Publisher of the Stony Plain Reporter, the Rosenthal Local is an example of "Community Builders at Work". Besides the hall project, the Rosenthal local actively supports the program of FU & CDA in District 5.

Several other locals in the province have their own halls. And "Community Building" projects undertaken by locals are doing much to speed the development of rural Alberta. The Organized Farmer would be pleased to print the record of these accomplishments, as information about them becomes available.



COMMUNITY BUILDERS: This is the work party which met at the old Rosenthal School last December 3 to put finishing touches on their F.U.A. Community Hall. Shown here (not in order) are George Kalak, Adeline Gabel, Gerald Kulak, Arthur Kulak, Julia Kulak, Rudy Breitreutz, Norma Baron, Herb Kotcherofski, Mary Kotscherofski, and Larry Gabel (with hammer).

OPEN FORUM

LEVY WOULD BE GOOD BUSINESS

Dear sir:

I was disappointed when the FUA Annual Convention turned down the resolution asking the federal government to set up machinery to with-hold one cent a bushel from the final payment on wheat to create a fund to help newly developed countries to purchase our wheat.

This was not philanthropy, but good hard-headed business sense. We cannot always depend on selling our wheat to Russia, China, to the extent we were able this year. It is quite conceivable

meeting called to order by Ray Bazaire at 9:00 p.m. George Gillett was elected President and Harry Hodinsky, Vice-president. Mike Slivinski was elected Secretary by acclamation. Charlie Swederski, guest speaker, outlined the accomplishments of the 1963 convention.

"Burns Night" — The High River FUA sponsored a Burns Night in the Highwood Memorial Center January 24. Over 500 attended the 13th annual event. Archie Hogg was Master of Ceremonies.

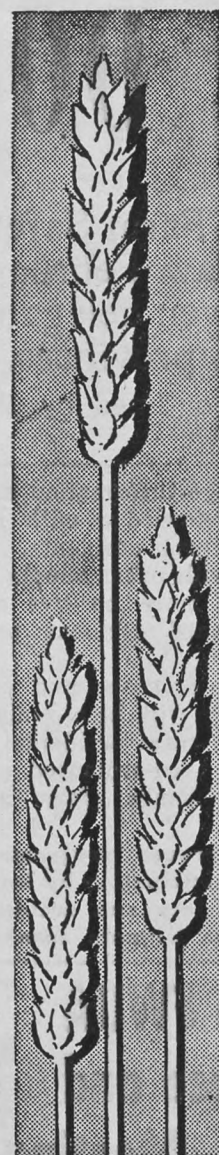
that in the future, these two great sources to point where they can nations will develop their re-feed themselves, and possibly in the case Russia, be competitive on the world market.

There is, I believe, a great potential market for wheat in Africa, with the newly created independent countries there, who's standard of living are extremely low, and comparable in no way with ours. These countries will need food, but their resources to purchase some, for a while at least, will be meagre. In other words, they will need credit. What better move could the farmers of Canada make for their own good and for a fostering of good relations between the colored and white races, than by extending credit raised by a levy from the farmers own resources, and not by government.

There is no gift, or hand-out considered here. Repayment would be expected, based on their ability to liquidate their indebtedness.

Goodwill between the coloured and white races is vital if we are to avoid serious conflicts in the future. Any helping hand held out to these people may have a far reaching effect on the future.

H. A. Macklin



HIGHER YIELDS BIGGER SAVINGS WITH CO-OP INDIAN BRAND FERTILIZERS

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Combination!*

- GOOD SEED
- GOOD SOIL MANAGEMENT
- FERTILIZER

Combining all three produces high yielding, high quality crops.

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ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
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Report Recommends Teletype Sales System

The tabling of the long-awaited report of the Shewman Commission on Livestock Marketing at last affords everyone an opportunity to analyze the 5-man committee's recommendations, said President H. J. Andresen of the Manitoba Farmers Union.

"We note with interest that the Commission has realized the fact that the marketing of the majority of hogs direct to the packing plants and the sale of the remainder by private treaty is not an openly competitive market for hogs and not in the best interests of the producers — and, further, that they recommend a teletype system for the selling and buying of hogs."

Another point of interest noted the MFU President, is the Commission's recommendation that the provincial and federal govern-

ments undertake a study to determine the accuracy of present grading systems for hogs and cattle.

"But there will be an area of contention in the recommendations, if the hog marketing service is to be set up on a voluntary basis and if the government appointment of the Manitoba Hog Marketing Commission is to be made without producer representation," added Mr. Andresen. "There are, moreover, certain areas in the report which need clarification before any constructive opinion can be expressed."

The Shewman Commission was set up by the Manitoba Government to study livestock marketing problems. Among its recommendations is one calling for a levy of 20 cents per hog sold in Manitoba, to pay for a voluntary selling agency.

HOG BOARDS

Dear Sir:

The Ontario Hog Producers Marketing Board handles 94 per cent of the slaughter hogs that are marketed in Ontario. Producers are compelled to use this central marketing system under which all hogs are sold under competitive bidding.

The large majority of Alberta hogs, in one way or another, find their way directly to the packer, giving the packer plenty of opportunity to place pressure against the few hogs that are left on the markets and that set the price.

No system is perfect and very likely the Ontario system is not perfect. We never achieve perfection. But we cannot understand why people object so strongly to the 'compulsory' aspects of a marketing board when, through our 'democratic' system we are surrounded by many compulsions expressed in laws and statutes.

If most of the hog producers will not support the present marketing system they are in effect compelling the small number who

do support it, to knuckle down to packers' pressures.

Let us think about our marketing system long enough to realize that as hog producers, we must keep some control over its process. And we should not let the word 'compulsion' blind us to the necessity of a strong, workable system that, in Ontario, has solved most of their marketing problems.

G. Gehman, Okotoks

* * *

Dear Sir:

I have been doing some renovating and came across this relic of the last plebiscite:

An Allegory

By Wm. L. Pearce

And there was a certain king who, having lost a battle was slain. And his son being young, was at home with his mother the Queen.

Now, this son was crowned king in his father's place and all the city rejoiced, for this son was kind and thoughtful for his people.

(Continued on page 4)

"SAFETY DOESN'T COST-IT PAYS"

By Mrs. J. R. Hallum

The Seventh Western Canada Farm Safety Conference was held in Moose Jaw February 24 - 26. One hundred and forty seven delegates registered from the three western provinces.

The objectives of this conference as outlined by Mr. L. J. Hutchinson, president, were:

1. To bring together representatives from agriculture, industry, labor and health organizations.

2. To exchange information and increase knowledge with respect to farm accidents.

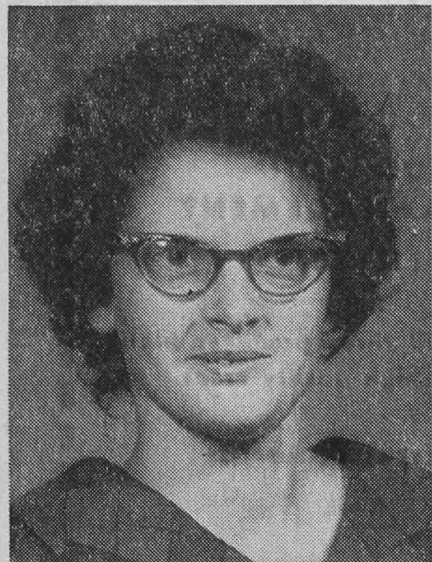
3. To work with other people to develop a more positive attitude toward accident prevention.

4. To Develop programs and projects which will help reduce number of rural accidents.

5. To evolve a co-ordinated approach to combat farm accidents.

The Conference programme provided for participation by leaders in farm safety and accident prevention. The keynote speaker

Parlby Scholarship



SYLVIA IRENE PRODANIUK

Our congratulations and best wishes go to Sylvia, the first winner of the FWUA Dr. Irene Parlby Scholarship. The scholarship is offered to a girl showing the greatest achievement record in any course at each of the three Agricultural and Vocational Colleges during the term.

Sylvia is from St. Paul, a member of the FUA and attended the Vermilion College.

Lacombe FWUA Conference and Sub-Dist. Meeting

The FWUA Spring Conference for the southern half of District 9 will be held in the Lacombe Legion Hall on Tuesday, March 24. Guest speakers will include Mrs. J. R. Hallum, FWUA Vice-President, Mrs. N. J. Miller, Department of Welfare, Mr. Lee, Principal of the Red Deer Vocational School and Per Ekstadt, Rotarian Scholarship student from Sweden.

The FUA Sub-District Convention will be held at the same time and place.

was Mr. Leon J. Urban from the National Safety Council, Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. Urban told the delegates to remember why they were there, and to make sure things they learned at the conference were not lost. He said many farmers working alone could be hurt and a long time could elapse before they were found. "I am my brothers keeper." is still a strong Creed.

Mr. Urban said the National Council provided a neutral ground for all people to sit down and plan what could be done about accident prevention.

One of the most significant parts of the Conference was the partici-

pation of 4-H groups. Two members from Haney 4-H discussed precautions with the theme "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." It was agreed that the home is an area of many potential accidents.

Another important part of the Conference was a session "Burning Problems" conducted in group sessions. When the evaluation was taken some very important findings were revealed.

1. Apathy in regards to farm safety.

2. Children on and around farm machinery.

3. Training (Leadership)

4. Chemical Safety

5. Slow moving vehicles

6. Firearms

7. Traffic

8. Farm Animals.

The conference started work each morning with An Early Bird Breakfast, and Eye Opener session. Delegates worked hard for two days.

The safety displays were excellent.

Several panels did their work well.

The hospitality in Saskatchewan was outstanding. A special "Thank You" to all the Farm Safety conscious people in Saskatchewan, who helped to prove that "Safety Doesn't Cost — It Pays."

TARIFF RATES ON LIVESTOCK AND MEATS

(Canada Department of Agriculture)

Commodity	U.S. Rate on Imports from Canada	Canadian Rate on Imports from U.S.
Livestock, purebred for breeding	free	free
Cattle, slaughter-feeder, under 200 lbs.	1½c per lb. up to 200,000 head per year and then 2½c.	1½c per lb. (no quota)
Cattle, slaughter-feeder, 200-699 lbs.	2½c per lb.	1½c per lb.
Cattle, slaughter-feeder, 700 lb. and over	1½c per lb. up to 400,000 head per year (120,000 quarterly max.) and then 2½c.	1½c per lb. (no quota)
Cattle ,dairy cows, 700 lbs. and over	1½c per lb.	1½c per lb.
Hogs, live	1c per lb.	1c per lb.
Pork, fresh or frozen	1¼c per lb.	1¼c per lb.
Bacon and Hams	2c per lb. unboned 3¼c per lb. boned	1¾c per lb.
Sheep and Lambs	75c per head	\$2.00 per head
Mutton, fresh or frozen	2½c per head	6c per lb.
Lamb, fresh or frozen	3½c per head	6c per lb.

Women's Place In A New Farm Organization

By Mrs. J. R. Hallum

Senator Donald Cameron, Mr. Arnold Platt and Mr. Leonard Nesbitt, who were appointed by the AFA to prepare a report on Farm Organizations in Alberta, presented their report at the recent AFA Convention. A portion of this report dealt with the FWUA as follows:

"It is with regret that lack of time did not allow us to examine and make recommendations upon the role that the FWUA and the Junior Farmers Union might play in farm organization in Alberta. We wish to emphasize that it is our view that both these groups can, and should make an important contribution to farm organization, but we repeat in the time at our disposal we could not study these groups and as a result are unable to make useful proposals as to what role they might play."

In my opinion there are two things the organized farm women might do in this Province. They might decide to do nothing and wait for further developments, or they might proceed with all haste to work out a plan of action.

I do not propose to deal with locals in this report, any further than to say that in my opinion to have a successful Organization we must have strong FWUA locals, no matter how small they may be. I believe that our conferences have worked well in most districts. This should be carried into the new Organization with each county having one yearly Conference, which should be held before the County Annual Convention so that the women's work could be planned. I can envision the Conference dealing, as in the past, with all business of importance to women(and with setting up an Executive with the FWUA Sub Director to carry on the work through the year.

Committees such as are now set up on the provincial level — Health and Social Welfare, Education, Citizenship and Agriculture and Co-operation — might well function at the county level, and deal with County problems if they arise in conjunction with the County Board. If the Conference is to carry out its responsibility to the Provincial Organization it would be from this body the representative to the County Board would be chosen.

It is reasonable to suppose that if the womens work is to be carried on, they should have adequate representation on the County Board. The Report does not specify that Board members must be men. Since some FUA locals are strong joint locals, my feeling would be that a certain number of women might well be chosen to represent joint locals at the county level.

The report deals specifically with the setting up and representation on the proposed organization as follows:—

"At the annual meeting of the New Farm Union delegate status would be given to:

1. All members of the Provincial Board.

2. All chairmen of County Organizations.

3. Four delegates elected from the annual meeting of each County Organization.

4. Representatives of Provincial Co-ops and Commodity groups.

The approximate number involved would be as follows:

From the Provincial Board	25
County Chairmen	55
Elected delegates from County Organization	220
Representatives of Provincial Co-ops and Commodity Groups	110
	400

I suggest that the F.W.U.A. convention should be made up as follows:

The 3 district directors	3
The 14 district directors	14
The 14 alternate directors	14
The sub-district(or county) directors	55
One other delegate from each county	55

Approximately 141

To put this plan into action no county board in the province could call itself legally constituted without a woman member on this board no matter what her title may be. Rather than disturb the present set up of the provincial board I feel it should be left as it is at present.

It is realistic to suppose that the women from both joint and F.W.U.A. would ably fit into the district team. They might well work on the committees proposed by F.U. & C.D.A. and be able to put forth their own suggestions. By their nature women are frequently aware of local problems earlier in their development.

In writing this report, I am only putting forth a few ideas for the locals and members to mull over. The new organization should be discussed in every local in the near future. Each local should go to their conference prepared to discuss it.

Poster Competition Open To Albertans

A cordial invitation from the Bayfield Agricultural Society to attend their annual fair, to be held in Bayfield, Ontario September 25-26, 1964, has been received at F.U.A. head office, directed to Alberta farmers.

According to the Bayfield Agricultural Society, a major attraction at their fair each year is a display of posters or paintings on the theme, "A More United Canada." These posters are entered from right across Canada. Cash prizes and citations of merit are awarded to the winners.

Called a Poster Festival Contest, the competition is open to adults and teenagers. The Bayfield Society has invited the F.U.A. to send six entries. Subjects for the posters include "Canada" (one entry by an adult, and one by a teenager), "Alberta" (again by one adult and one teenager), and a local or rural scene (also by one adult and one teenager).

Anyone interested in entering this contest should get in touch with The Organized Farmer as soon as possible. Entries close

OPEN FORUM . . .

(Continued from page 3)

There was prosperity for all, and the young king saw the need for wide, smooth roads so that the country people could bring their produce to the city to feed those who lived within its high walls. For indeed, this city was well defended with high walls, and narrow heavy gates.

So the king showed the peasants how they could move their produce to market on wagons so much easier than on the backs of asses and women. These people being smart saw the wisdom of this, and thinking how much easier it would be to haul home the goods

July 1, but we have to let Bayfield know if we will enter before that date.

You can use any media: paper, canvas board, masonite, etc. The size is to be 36" high by 24" wide to 26" high by 19" wide. Name of the subject is to be printed, black on white, at the top, or side, or bottom. Leave a one inch border on all sides. The first six entries received at The Organized Farmer office will be forwarded to Bayfield. Remember to enclose one dollar for the entry fee, plus enough money for return postage to Ontario. If your entry arrives too late to be included, your money will be returned.

they bought in the city, they fell in with the idea.

And on a certain day, many people and wagons were crowded around the city gates. However, because the gates had not been widened, (there was still much fear of enemies in the city) the wagons could not enter. Of course, everyone was anxious to sell his goods and start for home. So, the merchants bought all the produce at a very small figure and arranged for packers to carry their purchases into the city.

The country people looked at their small bags of silver about equal to what a pack-horse or donkey load would have brought before, and went home and grew only enough for their own use, and did not buy any goods from the city. But the wide roads were nice and smooth and straight. And grass grew upon them.

Bill Pearce

P. S. BILL HARPER

We are not so smart as the above simple peasants. We keep on hauling and dumping at the gate.